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Selected Miscellany.

The Evacuation of Corinth-Card We find the following in the Mobile News of

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEP'T, June 17.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to the following dispatch (published in your issue of vesterday) of Major General Halleck, commanding enemy's forces, which, coming from such a source, is most remarkable in one respect -that it contains as many misrepresentations as

"Washington, June 5, 1862.-The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

"HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4. "Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War; "Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms cap- and yet have some virtue in it; but there is little

"Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they

"We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more vote was taken and the minority of Republicans will be running order in two or three days. "The result is all I could possibly desire. "H. W. HALLECK,

"Major General Commanding." Gen. Pope did not "push hand" upon me with 40,000 men, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 4th inst., for my troops occupied a defensive line in the rear of Twenty Mile Creek, less than twentyfive miles from Corinth, until the 8th inst., when the want of good water induced me to retire at my leisure to a better position; moreover, if Gen. Pope had attempted at any time during the retreat frum Corinth to push hard upon me, I would have given him a lesson that would have checked his arder; but he was careful to advance only after my troops had retired from each suc-

The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect by the country as equiva-

leut to a brilliant victory. Gen. Pope must certainly have dreamed of having taken 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms, for we positively never lost them; about one or two hundred stragglers would probably cover all the prisoners he took; and about five hundred damaged muskets all the arms he got;

The actual number of prisoners taken during retreat was about equal on both sides, and they

Major General Halleck must be a very credulous man to believe the absurd story of "that farmer." He ought to know that the burning of two or more cars on a railroad is not sufficient to make "Beauregard frantic" and ridiculous, especially when I expected to hear every moment of the capture of his marauding party, whose departure from Farmington had been communicaed to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders; but a part of my forces passed Booneville an hour before the arrival of Colonel Elliott's command, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately, however, not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station house. Let Col. Elliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed. Gen. | wondered that Fessenden should be influenced by Halleck did not capture nine locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before some trains had passed that he got but his replies were always ready and overwhelmseven engines in a damaged condition, the cars

having been burned by my orders. enemies respect truth and justice when speaking of their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they meet

with deserved fullure. If the result be "all he desired," it can be said he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his Government and people are of the I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during

the retreat would not amount to one day's expenses of his army. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Our Late Bepulse Near Charleston-

Where Lies the Responsibility! A little column of our brave soldiers in South Carolina, after a desperate engagement with some of the defensive rebel works on James 1stand near Charleston, have been repulsed with a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. The details, which we publish at length, from our own officers and reporters, tell the me ancholy story. We read it over, with the accompanying explanations; but still the question recurs, Where lies

General Benham, the officer in the immediate command of the Stono Inlet enterprise, has been seized upon as the responsible party, and has rebeyed or exceeded his orders in the battle. But, whatever may be the charges against him, and see. plish. Five or ten thousand additional men should not be divided. would have given him a decisive, and, in all Sumner tried to get an amendment allowing neprobability, a bloodless victory. Our supreme groes to give evidence in the jury trial provided commander in that department. General Hunter, for, on the ground that without it the rules of evshould have known better than to suppose that idence would render the proceedings nugatory. the small force detailed under General Braham The amendment was rejected. Sumner offered would be sufficient to work its way round to the another amendment that all persons found bear back door of Charleston. General Hunter, how- ing arms against the Government should be forever, had been too much pre-occupied with the ever disqualified for citizenship, and explamed negro question, his emancipation edicts, and the that if rebels were still regarded as citizens, un-

contrabands of Hilton Head, and the abolition missionaries and school teachers among themmale and female-to know much of the rebel forces and defenses around Charleston or anywhere else. We think, therefore, that, in the NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, first place, the responsibility in question may be OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. justly shifted from the back of General Benham to the shoulders of General Hunter.

Instead of conciliating, by a conservative policy on the slavery question, and by acts of charity and magnanimity, as General Halleck has conciliated the white population of the districts he has conquered, we find General Hunter, with his Abolition decrees and Abolition negro schools, to say nothing of negro soldiers laboring zealously in behalf of our Abolition fanatics and disorganizers, to exasperate the white race of his Department to the fiercest desperation against him and the Union. But whence and why these extreme Abolition manifestations on the part of General Hunter? That is the question. We answer that he has been encouraged in these proceedings by the emissaries and proteges of the Treasury Department, and by the full consent, if not by the active co operation, of our present Secretary of War. While we may condemn General Hunter, therefore, in this business as the willing instrument of his superiors in official power and influence, they are the really responsible parties for this late military blunder near Charleston, and for the very unsatisfactory results of all our vast military expenditures in that quarter since our occupation of Port Royal har-

We charge upon Mr. Secretary Stanton, es-pecially, this disaster at James Island and all the unprofitable results of our late military operations in South Carolina and Georgia, as we charge upon him the chief responsibility for all our mili-tary blunders, reverses, losses, failures and entanglements, from the Rappahannock to the valley of Virginia, which have followed the breaking up of the original army and the plans of Gen. McClellan. The President, however, appealing from the War Office to General Scott, has at length taken the proper course and the proper man to repair all these losses and blunders in the Shenandoah valley and the Rappahannock Department. General McDowell, General Banks and General Fremont, each as an independent mmander in the same general field, have only served to embarrass each other, and make "confusion worse confounded." The latter has just resigned, and, under the comprehensive supreme command of Gen. Pope, we dare say the others will do much better in having a superior, tried and approved military leader to direct their movements. A similar reform in the department of Gen. Hunter, making abolition philanthropy, fanaticism and folly secondary to the more important work of putting down the armed force of this rebellion, will leave us very little more to be desired in view of a speedy end to Jeff. Davis and to his spurious and intolerable despotism over the remnants remaining of our late so-called Confederate States .- N. Y. Herald.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29. CONFISCATION PRACTICALLY KILLED Confiscation was practically killed yesterday, by a union of a portion of the Republicans with all the anti-confiscation men in the Senate, on the milk-and-water, trial-by-jury bill. The House having previously rejected the same bill, by a vote of two to one, settles the probability of their accepting it now. A Committee of Conterence may result, and it may agree on something that will harmonize the House and Senate, chance for anything half so practical as the House confiscation bill, which a portion of the

Republicans, aided by Saulsbury, Powell, Carlile, and others of that school, succeeded in defeating. The debate became exceedingly animated, before the final vote was taken, and the matter assumed the form of a family quarrel among the Republicans, the Democrats remaining silent, but highly gratified spectators. After the first aided by the Democrats, had substituted the Senate for the House bill, a last effort was made to secure something effective by moving to amend the substitute by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill known as the House Emancipation Scheme, which is regarded as securing a stringent confiscation almost as

well as the bill the Senate had just rejected.

On this motion of Mr. Trumbull, Ben Wade made an exceedingly earnest and animated appeal to Republicans who had been voting with the Democrats. This emancipation bill was not what his side wanted, but they were willing to yield something and compromise. Why could not the minority on the other side yield something to those who had labored and toiled long years for the success of Republicanism? The present course of the minority would secure a result which the rebels would regard as a greater victory than if they had taken our army before Richmond. Their bill was just weak enough to attract the opposition vote, while he and his side regarded it as practically almost worthless. If it came to the worst they would unite with the minority rather than let all confiscation be defeated, but he appealed to them to yield something also, and unite on the House emancipation bill. Mr. Wade's speech succeeded in stirring up the Senathese belonged to a convalescent camp, four tors thoroughly. A very excited debate followed. miles south of Corinth, evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the speech, the substance of which was, his side wanted to agree on some compromise in the committee or caucus, but that Mr. Wade's side had persistingly refused. He had insisted on bringing the matter to an open rupture in the Senate, and had even threatened that they would see whether Senators would dare go before the country as the opponents of a stringent confiscation measure. Mr. Wade denied having made any such threat or insinuation, and other Senators did the same.

Mr. Clark protested against the language of Mr. Wade and others towards those who differed Mr. Trumbull made a vigorous and crushing reply to Mr. Fessenden. He reiterated that a few friends of confiscation had united with the ene mies of all confiscation to defeat a practical bill, and now they asked the earnest friends of confiscation to unite on their compromise bill. Compromise with whom? Why compromise with the enemy of all confiscation. He had heard no such threat as Mr. Fessenden had alluded to; but he

such things any way. Mr. Trumbull was frequently interrupted,

In the debate, before the adoption of the Sen-It is indeed lamentable to see how little our ate bill as a substitute, Mr. Browning made two more speeches. He said he had no authority to speak for the President, but had the best reason to know the President agreed with him. He had been taunted with not representing his constituents. He believed his constituents to be a people

> Mr. Cowan made another speech against what he called ultraism, and in favor of the Senate

Mr. Wilmot made an exceedingly happy though very brief reply, saying more in fewer words than any other participant in the debate. He said he differed from Mr. Cowan wholly and entirely, and he spoke for the great State of Pennsylvania quite as much as his colleague. We could never crush this rebellion except by laying hands on slaveholding property. They must be made powerless or we would have no lasting peace. He believed that the loyal men of the border States would go even further than himself in demand-

ing confiscation. Mr. Sumner also gave Mr. Wilson the strongest endorsement as to the views of Border States men, by reading a couple of letters from loyal Tennesseeans, urging confiscation in the strongest possible terms, and saying the Union men of the South would indorse the most stringent meas-

Mr. Powell declared that those letters did not turned to this city under arrest, as having diso- express the sentiments of one in five thousand loyal people, either in Kentucky or Tennes-

whether true or false, we must strike at higher Mr. Lane declared they were a fair index to game than General Benham if we wish to reach the sentiments in Missouri. The confiscation the parties to whom the responsibility in this amendment was proposed by Wilkinson when matter properly belongs. We think it very evident that Gen. Benham's force was much too for the colonization of rebel masters with their small for the work which he undertook to accom- slaves. Loving in their lives, in their exile they

final passage of the bill. favorably of it than Lane, and say it is much bet- are not only the sole, but they are the sure inter than none. There is little hope, however, for confiscation, but in a Committee of Conference. Union

Southern Items.

papers of a late date:

BATTLE IN ARKANSAS-ENEMY ROUTED. We are informed that letters have been received in this vicinity which leaves no doubt that Gen. Roan attacked the Federals twelve miles from Little Rock and routed them, and Hindman pursued them and routed them again at Jacksonbut it must have transpired quite recently .-Jackson Mississippian, June 12th.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, June 15th. RECOGNITION BY FRANCE.

COLONEL JOHN B. MORGAN.

We learn that a gentleman recently from Richmond, a few days ago, in this city, proposed to bet that the French Government had already recognized the independence of the Confederate

Atlanta Confederacy. GENERAL PRICE feat, and yet regards the retreat from Corinth, the Southern rebellion. The old party, whose motto rear of which he brought up and protected, as the is, "the Constitution is a league with death, and proudest occasion of his life. He was in the sad- a covenant with hell," had succeeded in placing dle for days, and, on the retreat, had to turn and their cannon before the fortress of our national he did successfully, inflicting severe loss upon mines under its very foundations. A Senator in them, and bringing off everything in perfect safe-

ty .- Charleston Courier, 16th. The Bebt We'are Piling Up.

such a sum? How little do we know of the dis- a vague notion took possession of some good pertance to the sun! Ninety-five millions of miles! sons that there was something in the idea that Start a railroad train for such a journey. Let it the Republic was higher than the Constitutionstop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers. Place on it a little infant. The infant be- ill defined, in fact only half formed, took possesbut earth is not reached. Let another take his men, and, for awhile, the belief that we might place live his three score years and ten; another throw away the Constitution to save theand another, and still with no pause for repairs, something which men could not precisely explain or to cool its burning axles, the journey's end is one called it the Republic, another the People, not attained. The fifth man's dying eyes are another the Nation, and some even the Unionlooking forward millions of miles for the jour- this belief that we might cut our throats to keep ney's end. But we are here talking of seven our limbs together, seemed to gain favor in the

hundred millions, not of ninety-five. been gathering property in the United States. American truth that the Constitution is the Union. left their accumulations to their loved churches, then began to be seen the fact that those who and in all this time the evangelical churches have had diligently sought to inculcate the false nogot together about fifty millions of property- tion, had at heart a secret object, whose explananot enough to pay the price of victory for one tion was found in their old hatred of the Consti-

We have a missionary society. It gathers of the slave is over the ruins of the American each year from nearly a million of people. It Union."

ments, the standard of perishability, harvests per ish, and cities are ruined by their presence.

are paying portions of this stupendous cost of after using this cure-all medicine.

The Press in Washington.

"the power behind the throne" of the Republican lasses United Republic the Congressional Globe, retiring at night to his negro equality, if they obtain the ascendancy.

for the "printing plunder" has been discontinued, neither is there any "organ," supported by typo-graphical spoils. All of the newspapers here re-Republican, and the Evening Star, with one in her behalf?"

weekly sheet, the Sunday Chronicle. What the Differences Are.

great classes concerning the war, and the differprivileges, and the Union to its integrity, so soon is not a radical newspaper in the country that sist upon conducting it in accordance with their taking firm and decided ground against negro partisan dogmas and passions; they insist upon equality. thus essentially changing the character of the tion of races or color in our institutions. Federal system. These, we say, are practically the differences between the people of the North concerning the war, and they will form the popular issues at the ensuing elections, especially the elections for Representatives in Congress.

As men shall range themselves on these issues, they will declare for the Union or against it. They cannot be for the Union if they would convert the war into an engine of partisan dogmas and prejudices and hatreds; the Federal power nowhere lies to proclaim negro emancipation; Congress has no authority to confiscate property except through action of the courts which shall as Illinois. The white men of America are separate the innocent from the guilty; and a against it. We are content to regard the negro state the inhabitants of which are in insurrec- as sent among us to be protected and defended as tion can no more be reduced to the condition of an inferior, but not as a companion, not as a a province than can a State every citizen of which sharer in our institutions, not as a "Child of the s loyal and true. To pursue the war by these Republic."-N. Y. Jour. of Com.

der the ruling of the Senate in the late Stark case, instrumentalities is to make it endless and to any of them could come back and take their seats | make an end of the Union. To pursue it on in Congress again. This was also rejected on the | constitutional and common sense prin contemplate no termination of it which shall not Sumner said he voted ave not because he thought the Senate bill amounted to much, but arms by the rebels—to punish the guilty leaders because it would go to the other House and to of the rebellion, but to invite the masses of the their firmness he trusted for a chance for some. Southern people back to their lovalty by assurthing better. Lane voted ave, adding: "but the ances that they will come back as citizens of sovthing's a damned humbug." Some of those who opposed the Senate bill, nevertheless think more provinces governed by Federal satraps—these

If the Union were nothing, and if the war did cost nothing, it might not be the highest of We extract the following items from Memphis crimes to use the war as an engine of partisan prejudice and passion. If the Southern people were foreign enemies whose country it was necessary we should occupy as a measure of self protection and safety, it might not be an abominable sin to wage a war of utter extermination against them. If the most vital interests of the white people of this continent were not involved in the question of negro emancipation, a decree of such port. The date of this engagement is not given, emancipation, unconstitutional though it be, might not be regarded with unqualified dread and horror. But the Union is worth preserving; if it be not, liberty is not. The Southern people are not foreign enemies-if we shall have the We learn on authority of a private dispatch Union hereafter, we must have them as fellow from Richmond, that the authorities have receiv- citizens. The most vital interests of the white ed official notice of the recognition by France of people of this continent are involved in the questhe Confederate States of America. We refer to | tion of negro emancipation, and therefore it is our dispatches from Richmond for other matters | that all right minded men regard with unquali

fied dread and horror a decree of such emancipa-This gallant officer, with his command, was Mere party lines will do nothing in this contest expected to arrive here last night en route for at the ballot box for the Union, and we rejoice, Virginia, where it is understood he will supply the with a joy that we can scarcely express, that place in Stonewall Jackson's army, made vacant | these lines have ceased to bind men in Congress. by the death of the brave Ashby. Col. Morgan, The defeat in the Senate on Saturday of the radno doubt, will be equally as terrible to the Yan- ical confiscation bill, and the substitution for it kees in the valley of Virginia as he has been in of a measure that does not bristle with hatred Kentucky, and we predict that we shall very soon | and revenge, is a most hopeful and cheering sign. hear of his daring deeds on the new theater of Let all good men in the country, as they have in action to which he has been assigned .- Knoxville | the Senate, unite against the bad men whose only rule of action is prejudice and passion, hatred and revenge.—Chicago Times.

Negro Equality.

We drift with tremendous rapidity from one

States. The bet was accepted by one of our cit- to another subject of national importance, in izens, and both parties have staked the money .- these times. But a little while ago we were busily at work defending the Constitution against the attacks of insidious enemies at the North, Has fought thirteen battles, and suffered no de- while the Government was defending it against fight and repulse the enemy six times, all of which | rights and powers, and were carrying on their his seat more than intimated that he regarded any man a traitor who talked about the Constitution in these days. A New York paper professes to believe that the Constitution was paper and noth-The New York Christian Advocate comments ing more. A General in the field told his soldiers that the people were up, he was at their on the National debt which this rebellion is crea- head, and hinted boldly that the Constitution was red tape-to be torn off and thrown to the They tell us of an expense of nearly seven winds In the haste with which men thought, nundred millions in a year. Can we appreciate many were deceived by these bold assertions, and comes a man, reaches the allotted age of man, sion of the minds of anxious and really patriotic minds of some of those who were at heart devoted For a hundred years and more, churches have patriots. Slowly but steadily and surely the great scriptions have been nobly deeded, dying men the Republic, the Nation, resumed its power, and tution, and their old creed that "the only exodus

throws its beneficent influences into nearly every At this point the people stand now. All eves part of the world. But its whole yearly reve. are beginning to be opened to the terrible chasm nue would endure the draft of the United on the verge of which the united forces of South-States Treasury only one hour of the ten in a ern and Northern disunionism have placed the Constitution and the Union. But there is anoth-Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from er discovery which the events of the past year are the pursuits of industry. It is far more impov- now making manifest, and recent demonstrations erishing than if a million of paupers were thrown bring prominently forward. The object of all on us to support, for then the laborers and pro. | this enmity to the Constitution has been supposed ducers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle. Their weapons are costly equipbeen assured that, slavery once abolished, all sectional questions are forever gone, and we can form a new Union on principles of similar institu-England is contributing fearful amounts of tions, and similar moral views. The universal want and Starvation to swell the price of victory; paracea for national troubles has been declared France loses the sale of twenty-five millions of to be the abolition of slavery, and the millennium its wares; and interior Europe and parts of Asia of politics is prophesied in the succeeding years,

But it begins to appear that to abolish slavery amounts to nothing at all if we continue to look with pride and the notion of superiority on the Five of the most notable citizens of Washing- negro. We are now told we shall have disunion ton are, or have been, prominently connected again if we don't accept the negro as an equal with the newspaper press. Col. Seaton who has in the republic. The panacea will not after all for half a century labored to make and to sustain cure discusion, unless we add the plaster. It may the reputation of the National Intelligencer as a sting, and blister and bite a little, but it will high toned, truly patriotic and correct journal; not last. They tell us we shall get over the Francis P. Blair, who was deeper in the confi | prejudices, the notions, the imaginations, the dence and nearer to the heart of Andrew Jackson | bad taste of our preference for white skins, and than any other man, and who has aspired to be then all will go smoothly in the milk and mo-

party; cultivating meanwhile his beautiful estate Again, as two weeks ago, we challenge denear this city; John C. Rives, who is yet in part- nial, that the radical party desire to have nership with Blair, and who profitably publishes and will attempt to make the nation adopt rural retreat near Bladensburg; Colonel Peter | When two weeks since we stated this proposi Force, formerly publisher of the National Gazette, tion as now forming part of the radical plan, we but for some years post entirely absorbed in per- said that although the assertion might be doubtfecting his famous collection of books and his-ed, the proof would be found in the fact that the torical documents, among which he lives; and radical newspapers would not deny our state Amos Kendall, once so famous as a partisan wri- ment, or would only pretend to deny it in doubtter and political intriguer, now a venerable look. ful phrases. Not one has ventured to deny it. ing old gentleman, with snow-white locks and The Tribune frankly admits that it desires a shrunken form, who resides at "Kendall Green," new Union in which there shall be "no dis in the environs, where he devotes the greater por- tinction in law founded upon color or race.' tion of his time to a Deaf and Dumb Asylum The Liberator proposes at once to place the Southwhich he has founded, and to other charitable oc- ern States in the hands of the negro population. cupations. Two of their former co-laborers, fa- The New York Independent, in a long article, alliarly known as "Joe Gales" of the National jesuitically calls us "malignant" for intimating Intelligencer, and as "Father Ritchie," of the that there is any such plan, but wholly dodges Union, are dead, regretted by numerous friends | the question, and dares not deny, as we now very who know their worth.

The public printing and binding is now executed at the Public Printing Office, and although there is no saving of expense, as it was predicted stands out, broadly exhibited in all the radical that there would be, the disgraceful scrambling papers, documents, and speeches. The Tribune of last Friday thus speaks of the black race as

ceive a profitable amount of Government adver- "Is not the Republic, in her great and immi tising, especially a long weekly list of the num nent peril, entitled to the services and best exerber of sick soldiers, classified by hospitals and by tions of all her children? If so, who has a right regiments. There are three daily papers now to treat four millions of them as exempt from published here—the National Intelligencer, the this obligation or incapable of raising a weapon

In point of fact no man can be consistent as a of the races as a part of his theory and object. The people of the North are divided into two The Boston old-fashioned dyed-in-the-wool Abist understands this and avows the doctrine ences between them are these: One class insist The less frank and fearless New York Aboupon conducting the war on constitutional and litionist, of the Independent sort, endeavors to common sense principles, and terminating it, and keep favor with the white race while offering a restoring the States to their original rights and somewhat cool embrace to the black. But there is the rebellion shall cease. The other class in- dare risk the loss of the abolitionist vote by

emancipation of the whole body of the slaves by military proclamation; upon indiscriminate con Union party, or with the radical wing of the Refiscation of property in the States by simple publicans in any manner, they must be content to Congressional enactment; upon reducing the in-surgent States to the condition of provinces, and work to go on in favor of eradicating all distinc-

question which these gentlemen insist on forcing

From the South -- The First Badge of

Honor Conferred. The Atlanta Confederacy states that while that three regiments of the enemy came up and ator, Mr. Lincoln made the following declaration, attacked the gallant 55th, whose Colonel and as reported at the time: men fought this heavy odds with courage, desperation and terrible effect, seldom equalled and cease until a crisis shall have been reached and

and scatteration. was so meritorious, and so much pleased Gen. or all the other. Beauregard, that he conferred upon him, for him-self and his men, the first badge of honor that further spread of it, and place it where the public has yet been awarded by the General for merito- mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the rious and distinguished services .- Grenada Ap- course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates

peal, 18th. The New Orleans correspondence of a secessionist journal in Mississippi gives us the Confed-

erate view of matters in that city: ALLEGED TIMIDITY OF GEN. BUTLER. He visits the Custom House once a day under ly scared at the results recently taken place in have embraced another sentence, in which he inthe city that he will not permit Com. Farragut to dicated his views as to the effect upon slavery itleave even with his fleet of seven vessels, who is self of the resistence to its extension. important points on the way while the river is deliberately uttured, and he held them now." Butler demanded Com. Farragut to remain, because the navy took the city and his services were required there. Com. Farragut replied that the army was in possession of the city and should hold it. He did not think his services were required, and that he should be permitted to pro-

hold the city forty-eight hours, judging from the present state of things. HINTS OF AN UPRISING. The Confederate regiment which disbanded have their arms stowed away securely, and about | and putting arms into their hands. three thousand of our best Louisiana boys have returned to the city and joined the "getting up," which will give us eight thousand men to do a carriage and visited this hotel; the driver was a boy about eighteen years of age, and, faithful

ceed up the river on other duty. We would like to see them pitch into each other, If Com. Far-

ragut will go up the river, we doubt if Butler will

cers since.

MORTALITY OF SOLDIERS. At present the sickness among Gen. Butler's troops is very bad. The flux, typhoid fever, and

ERNERS. The Appeal comments on the liberal subscriptions made in Northern cities for the relief of the jects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

starving in Mississippi; and hypocrisy, combined with theft and robbery, The contributions elicited from the St. Louis peo- stitution; but we are opposed to a war for the ple are no doubt asked for and made as a restitution for the robberies committed upon defense. of the Southern States. less inhabitants by Lincoln's army. Their propensity for chicken and hog-stealing is well known in every section of the country through Indiana in Convention assembled on the 8th day which they have passed, and even now, if we are of January last. correctly informed, the army about Grand June- No candid man can object to the doctrines tion and Lagrange, Tennessee, is engaged in which those resolutions enunciate. They declare burning and laying waste the ripened wheat in that "this war should not be waged in a spirit of the shock in that section of country. It is their conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of policy to devastate and impoverish the country, interfering with the rights or institutions of the bring the people to want and destitution, and States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy then, by way of sympathy and magnanimity, the of the Constitution, are preserve the Union with

"This policy of theft and plunder, and the destruction of the growing crops, transcends in enor- very rules which were enunciated by Lincoln in hiis mity the most barbarous practices of the savage. In all civilized countries, in all ages, there have upon the people to rally to the standard of their always been many things held sacred and exempt from the ravages of the soldiers. Among these The people indorsed Lincoln's address and procare agricultural implements, fruit trees, and lamation, and they should now, for the same reagrowing crops; but it has remained for the puri- sans, indorse the Democratic platform. The tanical hypocrites of the North to teach the world Democracy, then, sustain the war because it is a a new lesson in war as well as in religion and war for the maintenance of the Constitution and morals."

WHAT A PRIZE WE MISSED. [From the Petersburg Express, June 24.]

We understand from a gentleman who has recently been a highly respectable citizen of New Kent County, that our troops under General Stuart missed a valuable prize in the recent brilliant reconnoissance made in the rear of tee enemy's in plainer terms? Is the language of the Relines. General Stuart's forces passed in their publican platform, which was adopted on the 18th march an estate in New Kent County, known as the Hemstead, where General McClellan has es- pare the two platforms and the candid will see we are right. There is no dodging or squirming in the platform, as has been alledged by designtablished his head-quarters. At one point on the march the Confederates were within six hundred ing demagogues and political knaves, and the yards of Hemstead, and it has since been ascer tained that at the very time they passed, McClellan and staff were all in the building at dinner.

The only troops near were his usual body guard, numbering not more than one hundred cavalry. Had General Stewart known these facts the building could have been surrounded, and the young Napoleon of all Yankeedom, with his whole staff, would now have been in the military prison at Salisbury, N. C. It is better, probably, that we tensify the feelings of the Southern people against missed this high game, as in the event of his cap- the Government, but it would not aid the Govture the Yankees would have had some excuse ernment in the least in putting down the rebelfor the terrible thrashing which we are about to

The Mass Convention.

call, in to day's paper, of the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, for a Mass Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 30th of July. The reasons set forth in the address of the Committee in the Committ State Democratic Committee, for a Mass Conthe Committee in favor of such a Convention are overwhelmieg, and cannot fail to convince every Democrat of the necessity of holding such a Convention The high ground taken by the Committee will meet with a ready response from the Constitution, and desire to see the negroes of every loyal and patrioti cman who desires a reevery loyal and patrioti cman who desires a re-construction of the Union as it was, under the support the ticket which was nominated on the Constitution. The invitation which is extended 18th of June. Choose ye between the two.— Constitution. The invitation, which is extended to all who disapprove of the fanatical schemes of Lawrenceburg Register. the abolitionists, to meet with us and take part in the proceedings on that occasion, we trust will Mr. Lincoln-The Way he Imitates he responded to generally, by conservative men, without any regard to past party affiliations.

Now is the time for those who desire to see liberty perpetuated in this country, to rally his way to Washington, he addressed a deputaaround the glorious standard upon whose folds are inscribed—The Union forever, as our fathers made it, the Constitution and the enforcement of tration in the following distinct and unmistakable

The people of the border slave States are look-

as is sought to be accomplished by those who communities? He has, under a party pressu

committee remarks: We urge upon all Union Democrats to put the ball in motion, and let us have such an out pouring of the people as was never before witnessed. Let them

"Come as the winds come when forests are rended! Come as the waves come when navies are stranded!

in New York.

From the Terre Haute Express.

What Mr. Lincoln Said. In his speech at Springfield, Illinois, June Beauregard was falling back from Corinth, Col. 17, 1858, at the close of the convention which Hill's 55th Tennessee regiment was in the rear; selected him as candidate for United States Sen-

never excelled by any; that the enemy, whose passed. A house divided against itself can not onset was furious, soon began to waver; they stand. I believe this Government can not enfell back, then retreated rapidly, and, pursued by dure permanently half slave and half free. I do the intrepid 55th, were put to a disgraceful rout not expect the Union to be dissolved-I do not expect the house to fall-but I do expect it will The conduct of Col. Hill and his brave men | cease to be divided. It will become all one thing

will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States-old as well as new-

North as well as South." The Progressive Friends, or Quakers, at their interview with the President last week, presented a written memorial to him on the subject of emancipation by proclamation, in which they a guard of one hundred men. At present he has quote the first paragraph of the foregoing extract increased his army around the St. Charles to one from his speech. In reply, the President, among thousand men. Occasionally he takes a pleas- other things, observed, according to the Tribune, ure trip to Dan. Hitchcock's hotel at the Lake, that "that the quotation in the memorial, from out on the magnificent shell road. He is so bad- his Springfield speech, was incomplete. It should

extremely anxious to visit Red river and other . The sentiments contained in that passage were

high; and a strong communication has recently passed between them on the subject. General The South to be given up to Negroes. It is no part of the policy of the Republican mists to send the negroes away out of the country. It is the covert design to give them possession of the Southern States. Every means is to be used to aggravate, instead of putting down the rebellion, so as to afford a plausible ex cuse for general confiscation, emancipation and destruction of Southern property, which will tend to a virtual extirmination of the white race in that quarter. Then, it is proposed to give the country to the blacks. This is the key to the constant harping upon the loyalty of the negroes and the necessity of freeing them immediately

In the view of the Abolitionists, if the Union should be re-established and slavery abolished without exterminating the whites in the South, what I don't think I ought to tell you at present. slavery might again resume its sway over the Gen. Butler has recently stationed at Dan. Hitch-cock's hotel five hundred men, to protect him at plan is to destroy the old Union by annihilating that place, while he enjoys other people's luxu- some, if not all, the slaveholding States, and so ries. On last Tuesday two United States army officers and one United States navy officer hired possible, their political means, as to render, if power a nullity. If this is not enough, they say they will have a sufficient force kept in the South to the cause of the South, he picked up a friend to maintain the freedom of the blacks. Thus, of his on the carriage box. The carriage re- for the sake of the negro, States are to be blotted turned to the city between twelve and one o'clock out, the Union come to naught, and the blackest at night, but nothing has been heard of the offi- despotism established over white men.-Ohio Statesman.

The Democracy and the War. 2. That in this national emergency the Demo

small pox is doing good work among them. racy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion Nineteen of his men deserted within the last two and resentment, will recollect only their duty to weeks; and as desertion has commenced, we ex- the whole country; that this war should not be pect to hear of more. It is impossible for them | waged in a spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor to stand the heat. A United States surgeon re- for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering ports that from six to ten die daily from sun- with the rights or institutions of the States, but to delend and maintain the supremacy of the NORTHERN CONTRIBUTIONS TO STARVING SOUTH | Constitution, and to preserve the Union with ali the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these ob-10. That we will sustain, with all our energies,

"It betrays a singular instance of sympathy a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and of the integrity of the Union under the Conemancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation

We clip the above resolutions from the platform which was adopted by the Democracy of

starving population is supplied from the overflowing surplus of the North. Such conduct is, in deed, most generous and humane! all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." This is following out the spirit of the Federal Constitution without deviation or shadow of turning. They comprise the inaugural address and in his proclamation calling the Union. The tenth resolution, as quoted above, is explicit upon this point. Mark its language: That we will sustain with all our energies a war for the maintainance of the Constitution and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution." Could language be more direct and certain? Could the same idea be presented ult., more direct and certain? Impossible. Com

above resolutions are proof positive of our dec-But while the Democracy are supporting the war as a means to prevent the destruction of the Government, they declare in equally emphatic terms that they "are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the slaves." They take this position because emancipation would not only in lion. Furthermore; it would be detrimentaldestructive-to the interests of the white race to turn loose among us three or four millions of barbarians to corrupt society, and eat out our sub-We invite the attention of our readers to the stance. The fool, if his natural vision is not obtutional terms, and are opposed to the emancipa

Washington, Jefferson, and Madi-

In February, 1861, when Mr. Lincoln was on

All who are opposed to the extreme measures of the Abolitionists will meet with us on the 30th can as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison of July. The conservatism of the country must treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and be concentrated in opposition both to secession in no way to interfere with your institutions; to and radical Abolitionism, or else there is no hope abide by all and every compromise of the Con-

And how did Washington, Jefferson and Mad

ing to the result of the election next fall, in this ison treat slavery and the slaveholding communi-State, with the deepest interest, well knowing ties? Washington signed the first law for the rethat, if a quietus is not given to the radicals, the country is gone beyond redemption. They dechased a vast slave empire, and Madison voted sire, and so it must be, that the issue should be made, direct, with the Abolitionists. They want no half-way, beating-around-the bush business, Mr. Lincoln treated slavery and the slaveholding controled the 18th of June Convention. They do not regard one as being a genuine Union man who will meet in convention with such men as Julian and other Abolitionists, and in this they are right.—Terre Haute Journal.

The Vincennes Sun in noticing the call of the Communities? He has, under a party pressure, given his signature to a bill, passed in the heat of a fanatical excitement, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. He has sent a message to Congress advising the passage of resolutions to encourage emancipation in the States. What of Washington, Jefferson or Madison is there to be discovered in this? Mr. Lincoln, if he is trying to copy, certainly makes the poorest possible imitation; and makes no better approximation to the Fathers of the Republic in policy than he does in abilities and dignity of character.—Cincinnati

Five rebel Governors are now absent from It is stated that George Peasony has made a million of dollars by buying American stocks at a low price in England and selling them Milton of Florida, Moore of Louisiana, Jackson of Missouri and Harris of Tennesse.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, July 2.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the past week. The leading financial centers have been greatly agitated the past week, and the value of railway, State, Government securities and gold have undergone sudden and large fluctuation. The suspense regarding the position of our army before Richmond, increased from day to day, so much so that the news from all other points was almost overlooked. This suspense reached its climax on Monday, upon the announcement that a great battle, continuing two or three days, had been fought, and the result not definitely stated. This caused great excitement in this city, and business of all kinds was neglected, to a great extent. Subsequently the news came that the cause of the conflict was a strategic movement, made by Gen. McClellan, to change his basis of supply and concentrate his forces, and this being accomplished, was regarded a victory. This quieted public feeling somewhat yesterday. Gold advanced to 9@10 prem., but fell back a shade. Demand Notes advanced to 4 prem., and in good demand. These Notes must soon bear the same premium as gold, as they are being taken from circulation very rapidly and canceled. In pay-ment of duties they are taken at the Custom

House in New York at the rate of a quarter of a million a day. The money market has been more active, but remains easier at 6@8 per cent. for good paper.

Exchange is still dull and heavy at our quotations, which are the same they were a week ago.

The high premium for silver is causing a good deal of inconvenience in the way of change in all departments. BUYING. SELLING. Silver..... 3 prem

Demand notes..... 4 prem 7 3-10 " 5 prem
The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the additional \$150,000,000 has passed the House, and is now before the Senate. It will pass that body, but will be modified some-

what no doubt. The news from England by the Scotia is quite favorable for breadstuffs, an active demand having arisen in Liverpool, and prices materially advanced. The probability is this movement has been consequent upon a sudden unfavorable change in the weather.

The weather has been quite changeable; some showers and the temperature at times high. The summer so far has been remarkable for the low temperature and unusual amount of rain which has fallen; there having been no protracted dry

Wheat looks well, and in the entire West promises an abundant yield, so far as regards the winter variety. The late accounts from the

spring sown are more favorable. A sample of white winter is now before us and ndicates an abundant yield. It was cut last Monday. Corn, oats, and grass abundant, and, owing to the long continued moist weather, the whole face of the country, including field and forest, is covered with a great profusion of verdure, and the promise of most abundant crops as regards this State, Kentucky, and Indiana at

least was never more flattering. The markets for general produce have been dull, and the business done small.

Flour has not changed much. Under the foreign news, prices advanced 10e per brl, and the market closed firm under the continued favorable advices from England. Superfine \$3 90a4, and extra \$4 10a4 20, and fancy brands \$4 25a \$4 75. Wheat ruled steady. Corn advanced to 35a36c, and has been in active demand from distillers. Rye advanced to 49a 50c, and in good demand. Oats advanced to 34a35c, and in good demand. Whisky advanced to 25c in the early part of the week, and has been steady at this rate

The distillers are working day and night, with wonderful energy, to make as much as possible by the 1st prox., before the tax law goes into operation. In the distilleries or warehouses attached thereto, all whisky found on the 1st of August will be taxed, and the same may be said of all other goods found in the place of manufacture at that date. The report which was circulated, that all goods manufactured after the 1st of July would be subject to taxalion, or if manufactured before that date, and not removed from the place of manufacture before the 1st of July, would be subject to taxation, is false, and though it bore an absurdity on the face of it, many believed it, and incurred a good deal of

expense in removing goods from factories last Butter is dull, and the demand limited. No change in prices. Linseed oil advanced materially, and at the

close was held at \$1; the stock very light. The crop of flaxseed now growing is excellent, and the breadth of land sown is large. Sugar is 1/2c, as regards refined, and 1/4c better for raw, with a good demand from consumers. The receipts from Memphis met with a slow sale, as holders paid high prices, and could not afford to take the current rates in this market in order to admit of such profits as to justify the venture they made in visiting that city. In fact, Porto Rico seems to be preferred to Louisiana, as the quality is fully as good, and then there is no loss in the tare, which is a weighty consideration, at this season. Molasses sells at 46 to 50c according to quality. Coffee is very firm at 20 to 22c. There is very little to be had at the inside rate. The army demand keeps the market bare of the

lower grades The market for provisions has been extremely dull. First class city packed mess pork sold at \$10, and at the close it was offered freely at this rate. No demand for bulk pork nor for bacon, and prices are merely nominal. With the exception of the army demand, which is hardly noticed, there is no inquiry whatever.

Lard is still salable at 734c, but is generally

procured at 7%c. A good demand for manufac-tures at 7@7%c, and some not quite sweet sold at the inside rate. The stock of pork in the packing yards yester-day was 216,411 barrels, and according to private advices the amount in private warehouses is unusually large, which if added to the above would no doubt swell the amount to a quarter of a million barrels. The stock on the 1st day of July

held at Sc. About 600 tierces of prime were

each of the following years was as follows: 1862..... 216,411 figures; and still more so to reflect how they would compare if the stock in the West

added at this date each of the years. The high

rates of gold and sterling exchange have in-

duced a movement in all kinds of foreign goods

during the week, and prices have improved; the

proposed increase of duties assisted this some-Who Caused the War!

They (the Republicans) have brought the calamity of disunion upon the country, and we, by peace and compromise, hope to restore it.—[Martin M. Ray, January 17, 1861.

Whoever said that this war was brought on by the Republican party, was to be pitied for his ig norance or condemned for his rascality.- [Martin M. Ray, June 18, 1862.

In view of the fact, that both of the above quotations came from the mouth of the same man, the question naturally arises, in which case did he ut er his true sentiments? Did he utter his true sentiments on the 17th day of January, 1861, when he declared that the Republican party had produced the troubles now resting upon the country, or on the 15th day June, 1862. when, with patriotic vehemence, he exonorated the Republican party from all responsibility in the premises? Will Mr. Ray enlighten us upon this point? Surely Mr. Ray has many faces.— Lawrenceburg Register.

The Evansville Journal says that the wheat crop in that region is pretty much harvest-ed, and the result is extremely gratifying to the farmers. A better crop was, perhaps, never vouchsafed to the tillers of the soil in that part of the State. The grass crop is also very fine, and the busbandmen will be well rewarded for their labor.

If the Senate of the United States retains a "decent sense of self-respect," they will not lose any time in the expulsion of Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island. He is prominent as one of those who have been engaged in speculations in the misfortunes of his country. He has used his place in the Senate to further his speculations. Let an example be made of him.—Cincinnat